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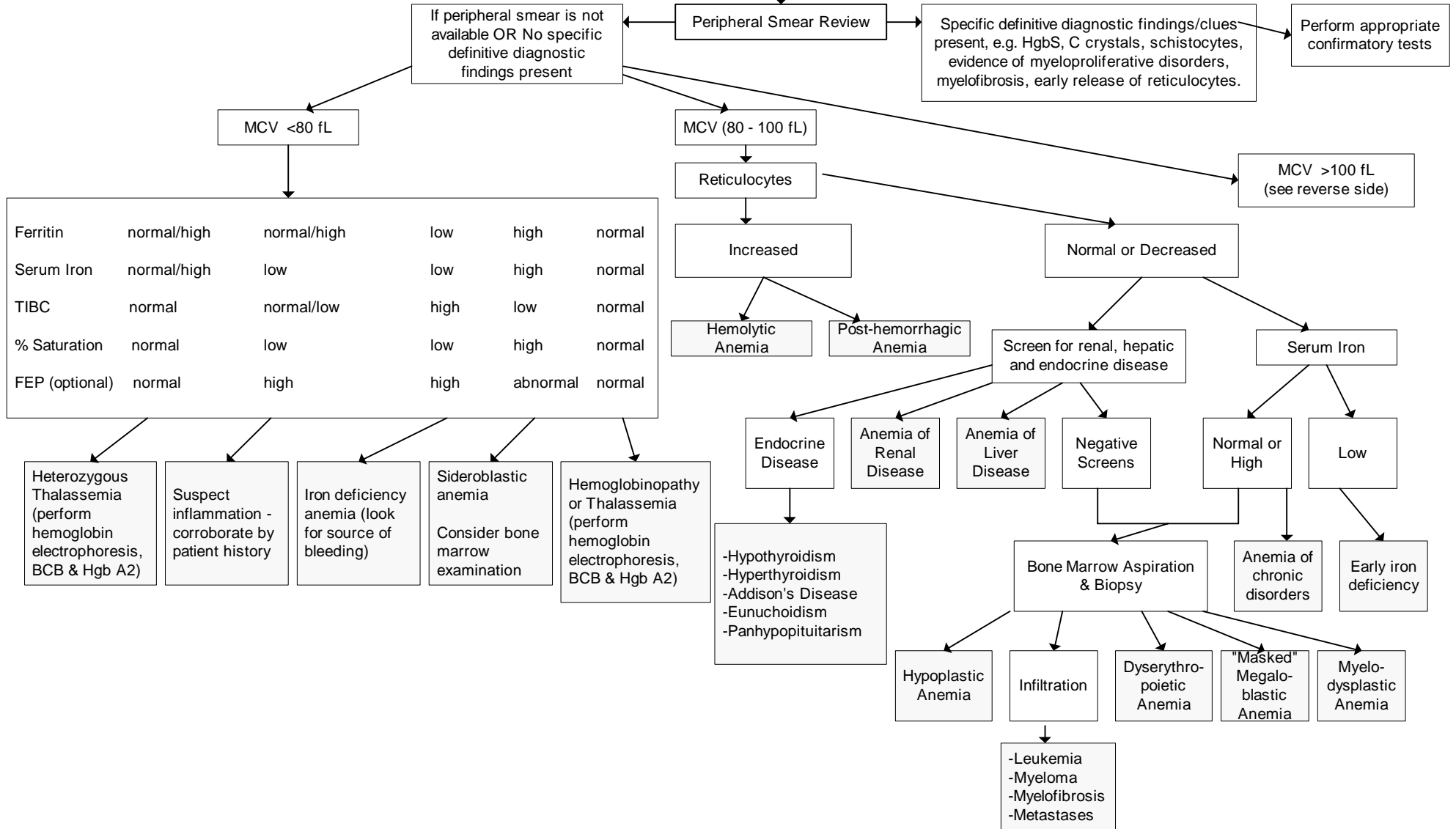
The individual clinician is in the best position to determine which tests are most appropriate for a particular patient.

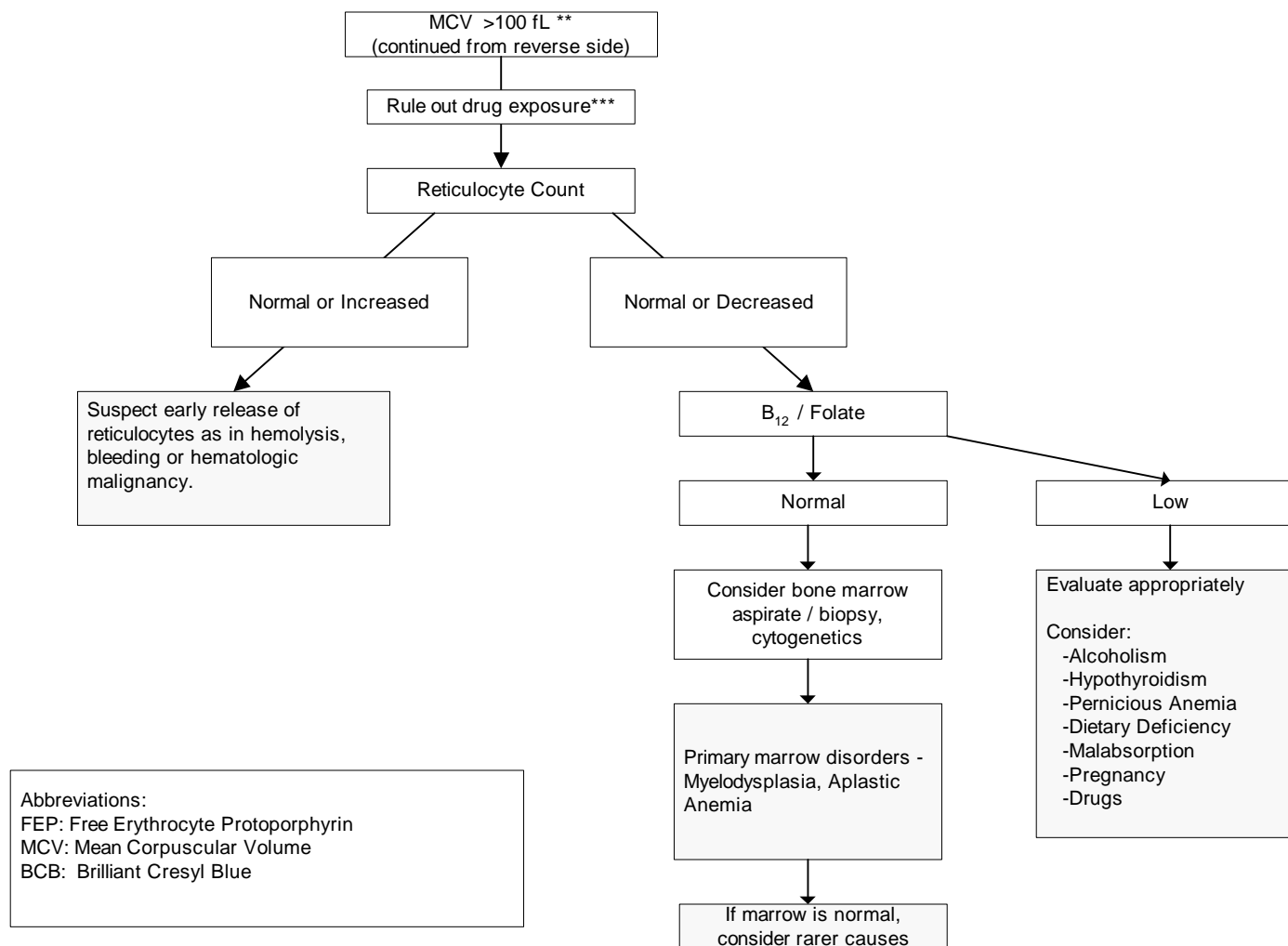
Laboratory Evaluation of Anemia in Adults

Washington State Clinical Laboratory Advisory Council

Establish that anemia is present after correlation with history and physical exam:

Female: Hemoglobin <12 gm/dl Hematocrit <35 L/L
Male: Hemoglobin <13 gm/dl Hematocrit <40 L/L





**Artificial macrocytosis , determined by automated counters, may be caused by cold agglutinins, hyperglycemia, marked leukocytosis, RBC clumping, intracellular hypersensitivity.

***Some drugs that may cause macrocytosis: alcohol, chemotherapy drugs, zidovudine, anti-convulsants, oral contraceptives, triamterene, sulfasalazine, sulfamethoxazole, trimethoprim, colchicine, PASA, neomycin, nitrous oxide

References:

1. Beuerlein, Frank. Testing Strategies for Anemias. Laboratory Management. December 1988.
2. Lee, G. Richard, Bithell, Thomas C., Foerster, John, Athens, John, Lukens, John. Wintrobe's Clinical Hematology, Edition 9, 1992.

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